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TYPOCERUS DECEPTUS KNULL IN ILLINOIS, WITH DISCUSSION OF HABITAT (COLEOPTERA: CERAMBYCIDAE)

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ABSTRACT

Typocerus deceptus Knull is reported for the first time from Illinois on the basis of collections made by the author in areas of extremely sandy soils. Certain black oaks are tentatively suggested to be possible hosts of this rarely collected beetle.

Typocerus deceptus Knull is one of the least known longhorned beetles found in the eastern United States. The species was described by Knull (1929) on the basis of "a small series of both sexes all but one of which were collected by the author in Clark's Valley, north of Harrisburg [Pennsylvania] during July and August, on the flowers of the smooth sumac (*Rhus glabra*).” The foregoing quotation states almost everything that has appeared in the literature pertaining to this species. Knull (1946) included *T. deceptus* in his work on the cerambycid beetles of Ohio, but without mentioning specific localities in that state for the beetle. Recently, Linsley and Chemsak (1976) have added Indiana, Virginia, and South Carolina to the known range of the species.

I have collected *Typocerus deceptus* several times in Illinois (see records below), most notably at Sand Ridge State Forest near the Illinois River in Mason County. The purpose of this paper is to give the first records for the species in Illinois and to discuss briefly the ecological setting of the captures. The latter might help other investigators find this seldom encountered beetle in their areas.

At Sand Ridge State Forest I have taken *Typocerus deceptus* from flowers of New Jersey tea, *Ceanothus americanus* L. (Rhamnaceae), and dogwood, *Cornus* sp. (Cornaceae), growing along and within oak-hickory woods. Other anthophilous cerambycids taken in the company of *T. deceptus* on these flowers include *Callimoxys sanguinicollis* (Olivier), *Strangalia famelica* Newman, and *Typocerus lugubris* (Say). *Typocerus velutinus* (Olivier), the near sibling of *T. deceptus*, also occurs, and I have taken it in the company of *T. deceptus*.

Sand Ridge State Forest is located in an area of surficial sand deposits of glaciofluvial origin (Hart and Gleason 1907), and the vegetation is of a decidedly xerophytic nature (Gleason 1910). Sand prairie alternates with a rather openly structured woodland or forest composed mainly of black oak, *Quercus velutina* Lam., blackjack oak, *Q. marilandica* Muenchh., and scrubby hickory, *Carya* sp. The forest is developed on stabilized dune terrain. The situation in Kankakee County near Wichert is similar, but with the substitution of Hill's oak, *Quercus ellipsoidalis* E. J. Hill., as the main woody species. *Typocerus deceptus* may be associated with one or more of these black oaks.

Specimens cited.—ILLINOIS: *Kankakee County*, 2 mi. E. of Wichert, 16-VII-1960, 1 male; *Mason County*, Mason [now Sand Ridge] State Forest, 6-VII-1958, *Ceanothus americanus*, 4 males, 3 females; 30-VII-1960, 2 males; 25-VI-1961, *Cornus* sp., 1 male, 1 female; 29-VI-1967, *Ceanothus americanus*, 3 males, 2 females; Sand Ridge State Forest, 3-VII-1973, *C. americanus*, 1 male, 1 female; *Tazewell County*, 1 mi. SW. Spring Lake Conservation Area, 27-VI-1973, *C. americanus*, one male. All collections by John K. Bouseman. Specimens currently in the collection of the author.

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